FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCINTEIA DISCUSSES NEED FOR CONCRETE DISARMAMENT MEASURES

AU241305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jan, AGERPRES--In a commentary on disarmament published today SCINTEIA newspaper writes among others: Once the UN special session devoted to disarmament had created a more democratic frame for the settlement of the disarmament questions, not in a restricted circle but with the participation of all states, regardless of size, economic and military potential and social system, steps were expected to be taken towards effective disarmament measures. Unfortunately, although several months have passed since the adoption of the final document of the session, none of the respective provisions has been carried into effect yet. It is true that the ordinary session of the UN General Assembly that followed a short time after the special session focused its debates on mainly disarmament and that there was no address which did not point to the vital significance disarmament would have for mankind. However, international developments did not prove any slowing down of the arms race, any reduction of armings or military budgets. It is once again evident that the resolutions, no matter how positive their contents, become mere documents in an archive if they are not translated into life, that disarmament is achieved by concrete measures, not by declarations of intent. Life proves that the good intentions, the declarations, no matter how wonderful, do not help attaining the primordial goal of disarmament. Most resolute actions should be taken, as well as concrete and efficient disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place. With the help of the democratic frame created, the disarmament negotiations should lead to firm, practical measures. As is known, SCINTEIA writes, the session of the new disarmament committee is to start in Geneva on January 24. In its first session the committee has an important task in the new framework created to finalize in details the new, democratic procedures and rules of functioning covenanted at the U.N. special session, starting from the right of each and every country to participate in and contribute, on an equal footing, to the proceedings, as a sovereign and independent state. Falling within the same context of democratization is also the norm according to which each member of the committee should take over the presidency. Particularly important is that the states which are not members of the committee also can submit written proposals or working documents concerning concrete disarmament measures, nuclear above all.

Mentioning that immediately after the conclusion of the committee's proceedings a new body--the disarmament commission, set up according to the decisions of the special session--is to start its proceedings, the Romanian newspaper further writes: The fact that the mechanism established at the special session [will] start functioning is undoubtedly an important moment in the efforts towards achieving disarmament. Public opinion everywhere, the peoples justifiably expect that, simultaneously with the functioning of the newly created bodies, the disarmament negotiations have to move finally from inertia and pass on to gradual but steady measures conducive in the end to the attainment of mankind's vital desideratum--to be freed from the nightmare of a devastating conflagration. In the conditions in which the competition of arming reached ever higher levels, the arsenals continually enlarged, a series of states registered ever ascending curves of military expenditures, it is a major demand to adopt, without delay, measures for freezing and then gradually reducing the military budgets and effectives, which doubtlessly would correspond to the interests of the whole mankind. Likewise, an essential condition for actually starting practical actions to halt the arms race, to gradually achieve disarmament, nuclear in the first place, is the ever stronger intensification of the efforts of the broadest social forces, of the peoples themselves. By the firm action of the peoples--decisive factor of the entire historical development--concrete steps can be made for disarmament, for making the century-old dream of mankind come true--a world of peace, security and equal collaboration among all nations.

STANISHEV RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION

AU251925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] On 25 January Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the visiting delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Party, led by (Haman Tamrud), director of the bureau of the Ba'th regional leadership Secretariat, which is visiting Bulgaria in accordance with the cooperation plan between the BCP and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party.

ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES PDRY CULTURAL MINISTER

AU251128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, today received Mahmud Najashi, chairman of the Yemeni part of the Bulgarian-Yemeni Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation and PDRY minister of culture and tourism. He is head of a PDRY delegation which is visiting Bulgaria and will attend the fourth session of the Bulgarian-Yemeni Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

MORE ON DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS ON HISTORY OF MACEDONIA

AU251510 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[BCP Central Committee Politburo member "Tsola Dragoycheva: 'On Classminded and Internationalist Positions'--excerpt from the third volume entitled 'Victory', released for publication, of Tsola Dragoycheva's three-volume memoirs entitled 'The Call of Duty'"]

[Excerpts] Dimitur Blagoev gave most careful guidance for the party policy on the Macedonian question. Even at that time he pointed out that the "final liberation of Macedonia, and in particular, its reunification with the liberated Bulgarian territories, would be impossible without a bloody revolution and whoever thinks it is possible is talking incredible nonsense." (From the 10 July 1895 issue of the periodical DELO) Blagoev further stressed that the implementation of the Balkan peoples' national tasks "without disaster" and not "at the expense of their independence and freedom" would be possible in a Balkan federation. This, according to Blagoev, was an idea "bequeathed to us by Botev and Karavelov."

On the eve of the Balkan war the Bulgarian Workers' Social Democratic Party (leftwing socialists) intensified the struggle for unity of action of the Balkan workers class and its socialist organizations. Against the warmongering and hegemonistic policy of the Balkan bourgeoisie, the party established its program for the creation of a Balkan federal republic in which the unresolved national problems should be settled. Despite the prevailing Bulgarian character of the Macedonia and Edirne regions, the Bulgarian Workers' Social Democratic Party (leftwing socialists) did not raise the question of these areas joining the Bulgarian state. At the Belgrade conference in January 1910, convened at the initiative of the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party (leftwing socialists), which was the first Balkan social democratic conference, the Bulgarian party called for a struggle aimed at the creation of a Balkan federal republic. As is known, at that time, the Bulgarian party drew the Serbian Social Democratic Party's attention to the fact that the resolution this party submitted at the conference "did not contain any criticism of the policy of the Balkan bourgeoisie."

During the Balkan War and the First World War the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party (leftwing socialists) firmly maintained its stand that the Macedonian question, just like the other unresolved national problems in the Balkans, could be settled within the framework of a Balkan federal republic, "in which all Balkan regions would be incorporated as autonomous members and all Balkan peoples would mutually guarantee their own national and cultural independence."

This is the right occasion to point out that the Bulgarian character of Macedonia, Thracia and Dobrudzha was never contested in the Balkans by any revolutionary movement whatsoever.

As is known, the imperialist states further dismembered Bulgaria by depriving it of other areas, as a result of the conditions dictated by the Treaty of Neuilly in 1919. All parties of the workers class, rallied in a Balkan communist federation, declared themselves aginst this cruel act of injustice as regards the Bulgarian nation and spoke up in defense of the Bulgarian population left outside the borders of its homeland: These parties resolutely denounced the criminal policy conducted by the Balkan bourgeois-monarchist regimes, which had seized large territories and people's masses of Bulgarian nationality and of other Balkan nationalities. In this connection the Balkan communist federation issued a "Manifesto of the Working Classes in the Balkan Danubian countries," signed by all members of the BCP Central Committee, by the Yugoslav Commuist Party Executive Committee and by a member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. Among other things this manifesto reads as follows:

"Balkan and Danubian proletarians: It had been hoped that the world war might liberate and reunite the oppressed and dismembered peoples. The Balkan peoples, too, were involved in the war for the sake of a treacherous promise of unification. Today everyone is aware that the war has caused new dismemberment and the subjection of numerous people. THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MERCILESSLY DISMEMBERED. LARGE BULGARIAN TERRITORIES IN MACEDONIA, THRACIA AND DOBRUDZHA ARE UNDER FOREIGN OPPRESSION...

The BCP and the Balkan communist federation further developed the idea of a Balkan federation. Whereas, in the beginning, the socialist movement struggled for a solution to the Balkan problem within the framework of a Balkan democratic federal republic, after the October Revolution it declared itself in favor of a Balkan federal socialist republic, and later--for a federal republic of Balkan workers and peasants.

The Vitosha conference of 1924 adopted a resolution entitled "On the Political Situation and the Tasks of the Party," in which it dealt with the Macedonian question, among other things. Having set out the Balkan monarchies' striving for hegemony in the Balkans, the resolution demanded of the BCP that it "most categorically and energetically support the national liberation movement" of the population in Macedonia, Thracia and Dobrudzha. The resolution further reads: "The communist party must enter into a close alliance with the communists of Yugoslavia in order to coordinate mutual relations in support of the national movement for an AUTONOMOUS AND INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA. The BCP must also coordinate its actions with those of the communist parties in Greece and Romania."

The Yugoslav Communist Party also raised a voice of protest against the oppression of the population of Vardar Macedonia. A resolution adopted by the third party conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1924 stressed: THE SERBIAN BOURGEOISIE HAS ESTABLISHED A MERCILESS TERROR REGIME IN MACEDONIA AND IS EXTERMINATING THE MOST CONSCIOUS PORTION OF THE BULGARIAN, TURKISH AND ALBANIAN POPULATIONS, OR FORCING THEM TO EMIGRATE, AND RESETTLING PEOPLE FROM OTHER PARTS OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THEIR PLACE.

"The Serbian bourgeoisie is suppressing their churches and schools, banning their publications and persecuting their language."

Georgi Dimitrov, too, expressed his concern at the exacerbation of the national problem in the Balkans. At the expanded plenum of the Balkan communist federation in 1925 he called attention to the danger of new military conflicts resulting from the existing denationalization policy conducted in Macedonia, Thracia and in the other areas of the Balkans.

During the period of leftwing sectarianism that followed, considerable deviations were not only allowed to occur in the theory and practice of the class revolutionary movement, but an erroneous nihilist approach to the solution of the national question was imposed. In overcoming the leftwing sectarian disorder, however, the nihilist approach was also almost entirely liquidated, an approach that had obstructed the party policy as regards the enslaved territories. The sixth party plenum, in 1936, called for a cohesion of all decent revolutionary forces for the sake of a UNITED, FREE AND INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA and stressed the "MACEDONIAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION, INCLUDING THEIR RIGHT OF SECESSION FROM THE STATE."

On the eve of World War II and during the postwar period the Bulgarian Workers Party systematically continued to seek for and tried to develop fraternal cooperation with the Yugoslav Communist Party, a cooperation that dated back to the time of the establishment of that party. The relations and cooperation between the two parties were based on solid foundations and were determined by the common character and common goals, on behalf of which the struggle of the oppressed classes in the two neighboring countries was spreading. A factor of exceptional importance in this connection was the fact that the two parties were member-sections of the Third Communist International, as a result of which they adopted the principles of Marxism-Leninism as a basis of their ideological and political activities and applied the strategy and tactics worked out by the collective, leading organ of the worldwide revolutionary movement.

In addition to this, I could add that up to the spring of 1941 mutual trust existed between the two communist parties. The question of the prevention of the fascist danger of war, the revolutionary relations and cooperation for the victory over the bourgeois regimes in both countries were placed above all other things. The two parties were of the opinion that the existing territorial and national problems would be correctly resolved only after the people's government had been victorious in both countries. The Yugoslav Communist Party stressed on several occasions that the Bulgarian people had been unjustly treated by the Treaty of Neuilly and that this injustice should be made good not through wars, slaughter and mutual extermination among the Bulgarian, Greek and Yugoslav peoples, but through their fraternal understanding.

This was the meaning of the joint declaration signed in the February-March period of 1941 between the BCP and Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee, a summary of which was published in our party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO in the first half of June. The declaration appealed to the peoples of the two countries to watch out for the immediate danger of war in the Balkans too and to be vigilant as regards the intentions of the imperialists, who, by means of pressure, intrigues and threats, were taking advantage of the existing national controversies among the Balkan states (particularly those controversies over the Macedonian question) stemming from the unjust treaties of Versailles and Neuilly in order to force these people to become involved in a fratricidal war once again, which would only be to the advantage of imperialist interests.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES IDI AMIN ON UGANDA'S HOLIDAY

AU260946 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "The President Congratulates"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to the President of the Republic of Uganda Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada on the occasion of the state holiday of his country.

STROUGAL WELCOMES AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD252348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, arrived tonight in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for a working visit. The purpose of the visit, which takes place at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, is the further development and deepening of the political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The guest was welcomed at the State Castle in Zidlochovice by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and other representatives. Also present was the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Austria, Milan Kadnar, and the ambassador of the Austrian Republic in Czechoslovakia, Hans Pasch.

Talks Begin

LD261116 Prague CTK in English 0948 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brno, Jan 26, CETEKA--Talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky opened at Zidlochovice near Brno today. The agenda includes the present situation and the prospects of development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

INDRA MEETS HUNGARY'S APRO IN PIESTANY

LD251352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met today in Piestany with Antal Apro, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is taking the waters in Czechoslovakia. They discussed questions on further deepening the cooperation between the parliaments of both fraternal countries.

BILAK RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP LEADER WOLFF

LD251848 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 25, CETEKA--Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received today Presidium member of the Netherlands' Communist Party Central Committee Joop Wolff, who is on a short visit here. Vasil Bilak highly appreciated the initiative and efforts of the Communist Party of the Netherlands in the world-wide campaign against the neutron bomb, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. Both representatives voiced their parties' wish to continue promoting fruitful cooperation.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRATISLAVA MASS MEDIA MEETING

LD241038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A traditonal meeting of representatives of the highest party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the leading workers of the mass media and propaganda took place in Bratislava Castle today. Present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and other representatives of political and public life.

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, assessed the endeavor and contribution of the mass media to the Slovak Socialist Republic and to its fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress program in 1978. He also appreciated the important journalistic work that had made it possible for readers, listeners and viewers to understand historical events and see their meaning from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

MINISTER BARCAK ON 1978 FOREIGN TRADE RESULTS

AU251235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "In Favor of the Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The traditional meeting of the CSSR minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak, with foreign trade representatives accredited in Czechoslovakia took place at the Zbraslav Castle yesterday evening. It was, as in the past, devoted to Czechoslovak foreign trade results in the preceding year in implementing the goals set by directives for CSSR economic and social development in the 1976-1980 period and to questions pertaining to the CSSR's cooperation with its foreign trade partners.

Minister Barcak stated that in spite of the complicated situation in foreign trade relations and some problems in domestic supplier-consumer relations, Czechoslovak foreign trade on the whole successfully coped with the tasks set for 1978. Compared with 1977, aggregate foreign trade turnover increased 8.1 percent; the increment in exports amounted to 8.6 percent while the imports increased 7.1 percent. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, there have been considerable increases particularly in exports to the USSR, the GDR, Poland, the Republic of Cuba and Yugoslavia. The mutual exchange of goods with the Soviet Union, for instance, achieved a record high of R5.6 billion in 1978. Exports to capitalist states were considerably influenced last year not only by the consequences of their prolonged economic crisis but also by the protectionism of a number of capitalist states that is directed against the socialist countries and thus also against Czechoslovakia. Mutual trade between them and us has, however, become an inseparable part of bilateral foreign trade and, moreover, the expansion of trade relations with us has proved to be a stabilizing factor not only for foreign trade but of production in the countries of our partners as well. Those who want to engage in trade with us should, therefore, understand that mutual trade relations can develop only on the basis of generally recognized principles of international economic relations.

CENSUS TO BE HELD ON 1 NOVEMBER 1980

Au251245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "The Census Commission Convened"]

[Text] The central commission for the census of the population, houses and apartments had its first meeting in Prague yesterday. The census will take place on 1 November 1980. The participants in the session discussed the present state of preparations for the census, the establishment of a central population register and the tasks that have to be insured in 1979. Apart from this, the Central Commission also discussed the establishment of census committees in the regions and districts. The regional national committees will establish these commissions by the end of April and the district national committees by the end of June 1979. The session of the central commission for the census of the population, houses and apartments was attended by representatives of federal and republic organs which deal with the census.

CPSL CC LECTURERS DISCUSS TOPICAL IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

AU241355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Lecturers of the CPSL Central Committee Convened"]

[Text] Yesterday the board of lecturers of the CPSL Central Committee convened in Bratislava. The session was devoted to topical questions of the party's ideological work in Slovakia. The session was addressed by L. Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who evaluated the results of the international theoretical conference in Sofia on questions of real socialism, taking into account the further tasks of the party's ideological work in our country. R. Netik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, devoted his address to an analysis of the results of the development of the national economies of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics last year and to the tasks for 1979 resulting from the resolutions of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee December session. J. Skoda, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, dealt with the activity of the CPSL Central Committee board of lecturers in 1978 and stressed the importance of further improving the work of lecturers in the field of party propaganda this year.

CONTRACT ON NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES SIGNED WITH USSR

AU251230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Increased Deliveries of Natural Gas From the USSR"]

[Text] A contract for the delivery of 7.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas was signed in Moscow yesterday by L. Husek, general director of the Metalimex foreign trade enterprise. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union will supply Czechoslovakia with 35 percent more natural gas than last year. The Soyuz pipeline, through which 1.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas will be conveyed to the CSSR this year, insures steady increases in deliveries regardless of the weather conditions. The Soviet Union will thus markedly contribute to solving Czechoslovakia's fuel-power balance.

DEFICIENT PLANNING FOR HARSH WINTER CRITICIZED

LD260026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

["Commentary of the Day" by Jan Steiner]

[Text] We all agree that the first days and weeks of the new year have not been, and in many cases still are not, the most advantageous. The severe weather has not diminished so that we have to obtain our primary and basic power raw material--coal--in the most difficult conditions possible. And we are well aware--whether from our own experiences, or from regular reports on radio, television and in the press how selflessly and on their own initiative people have tackled this situation. Even during the most difficult days it proved possible--with the exception of isolated local and temporary difficulties--to secure supplies of electricity and heat to the population, as well as smooth deliveries of foodstuffs and the operation of vitally important services. And that even at the cost of a temporary restriction in the consumption of electricity by industry. The care for the people's needs has been of paramount importance.

Now let us take a more detailed look at the causes of the situation. It is true, as I already said, that the sudden change in the weather, which caused so many difficulties, essentially at opencast mines, is quite unusual in our weather history. However, on the other hand, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium warned as long ago as last September that preparations for the coming winter period must be organized thoroughly, taking into account the possibility of a harsh winter, so as not to be surprised by possibly harsher conditions.

However, it proved that some [word indistinct] bodies underestimated this warning and assumed that reserves such as those of past winter periods would be sufficient. And thus, despite the fact that miners have done and are doing their utmost, and are often working to the limits of their ability, the state plan for the extraction of brown coal has not been completely fulfilled in the past year, as is stated in the report by the Federal Statistical Office on the development of the national economy, issued today.

The greatest difficulties exist primarily in the North Bohemian brown coal mines, which are the most important for coal supplies to the economy. One of the main causes for this deficiency is late deliveries and insufficient reliability and the technical standard of mining equipment. For a number of years, too, important investment tasks have not been implemented in Northern Bohemia as specified by the CPCZ Central Committee and government.

This is graphic evidence that coal extraction and the further development of the fuel-power base is by no means a matter for miners alone, but for the whole national economy, with an indispensable part to be played above all by engineering, which according to the report of the Federal Statistical Office, has not yet succeeded in providing for the planned output of spare parts for all spheres and in the required range. Thus even the smallest damage on a huge machine in a mine, due to the absence of a spare part, however, can be expensive if it cannot be rectified with alacrity. This is where considerable untapped reserves lie.

And the situation is similar in the economic utilization of energy. Construction costs of a new thermal power station are almost several billion korunas. Therefore it is well worth using it sensibly, and utilizing the means thus saved for a faster rise in living standards, for example.

I do not want to quote here numerous and generally known ways to save energy. However, allow me to quote some statistics briefly: In 1955 we held sixth place among industrially developed countries in the consumption of electricityin megawatts per hour per inhabitant: Some 10 years later we held second place; and today with a considerable lead we hold first place. That, on the one hand is a sign of a high living standard, but on the other hand, unfortunately, also a sign of low economic effect. And this is a luxury in which we should certainly not indulge today when sufficient amounts of energy determine successful economic development.

EFFICIENT WORKING HOURS SET FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

LD242130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The CSSR Government, after consultation with the Central Council of Trade Unions with the aim of uniformly allocating the demands made on energy resources and transport and efficiently utilizing working hours, sets out the following principles for an adjustment of working hours to apply starting 29 January this year:

Organizations in the territory of the capital, Prague, the capital of Slovakia, Bratislava, and the city of Brno are to adjust working hours in agreement with the competent trade union bodies as follows: Working hours at enterprises with two-shift, three-shift and continuous operations to remain unchanged as in force at the end of 1978. Administration and management staff to start work at 0700-0730.

Workers at enterprises with single-shift operations of a productive nature to start at 0700-0730. Workers in local industry, services and production cooperatives, with single-shift operations to start at 0730 and later, if necessary. Work at organizations of an administrative nature is to start in accordance with local conditions at 0800-0830. At organizations linked with industrial production working hours are to be set at 0800. Central organs are to start uniformly at 0830. Opening hours at food stores to remain as at the end of 1978.

In agreement with supply organizations smooth deliveries will be insured for the late afternoon and evening hours as well in accordance with government decision No 345-1975.

Classes at primary 9-year schools are to start at 0800, at higher secondary schools at 0900 and at institutions of higher learning also at 0900.

Laboratory work, practical training and premilitary education are not to start before 6.30. [as heard]

At nurseries, creches, and similar institutions, opening times remain unchanged. In view of the working hours of the overwhelming majority of working people ending later, operational hours will be extended in accordance with the changes in the working hours of parents who make use of these facilities. The staffing in the course of the day will be adjusted to the number of children in the care of a given institution.

Because working hours extend into the afternoon, the extended operation of school canteens and youth clubs will be insured. The number of working hours per week remains unchanged.

Heads of central organs and organizations are authorized in justified cases for women in fulltime employment whose working hours do not begin before 0800 and who have children under 15 years of age in their care, to allow them to leave work early, by a maximum of 30 minutes, provided this does not hamper the functioning of the organization and is necessary for family care.

The specific adjustment of working hours and shop opening hours, office and surgery hours is to be set by heads of organizations in accordance with advice from the competent national committee in order to insure smooth transportation of working people and the adjustment of bus and railroad transport schedules as far as possible. In the adjustment of working and operation hours the experience of coordination commissions of regional, district and borough national committees is to be utilized.

In organizations in the remaining territory of Czechoslovakia these principles are to be applied with the view that working time is to be staggered between single and multi-shift operations. These principles do not apply to agricultural production enterprises.

Similar measures for the adjustment of working hours have adopted also by Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic Governments in their spheres of control.

The above-mentioned principles, in accordance with a decision by the Czech Government, are to be applied also within the territories of Ceske Budejovice, Plzen, Usti nad Labem, Hradec Kralove, Ostrava, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Pardubice, Jihlava, Olomouc and Gottwaldov.

In accordance with a decision by the Slovak Government, the principles about the adjustment of working house are to be applied also at Banska Bystrica, Kosice, Nitra, Presov and Zilina.

Both governments have authorized the councils of regional national committees to apply as required the adopted principles to a purposeful degree in other parts within their territorial scope as well, whereby the start of working hours between single-shift and multi-shift operations are to be staggered everywhere.

COMMENT ON PROPOSED U.S. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

LD260005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown today submitted to the Senate Defense Committee the annual report on the state of the U.S. Armed Forces, which serves as the basis of the committee's deliberations on the draft defense budget for the 1980 fiscal year.

The United States intends to spend $138.2 billion on armaments, which is 3 percent up on the 1979 fiscal year. Secretary Brown in his extensive document strives to justify this record sum by allegations about the growth of the Soviet military might. Another reason for strengthening the U.S. Army, in Brown's view, is the situation in Iran, although U.S. official sources persistently deny the possibility of U.S. military interference in the internal affairs of that country. Brown in his report openly states that the manner in which the United States reacts to events in Iran could in the future become an indicator for possible U.S. Armed Forces' intervention.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD251958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived for a friendly working visit in Berlin today. He has been invited by the SED Central Committee. Ponomarev was welcomed at the airport by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Honecker

LD251917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1311 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Central Committee member of the Cuban Communist Party and foreign minister.

Isidoro Malmierca reported on the success of the Cuban people in developing socialism and confirmed the unshakable alliance of his country with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the workers' initiatives to mark the 30th GDR anniversary and praised the historic success of the Cuban people.

In their assessment of the international situation, the two sides concurred in their view that tangible progress was achieved for the benefit of peace and international detente in the last few years. At the same time the increasing activities of imperialist and reactionary forces cannot be overlooked. These are fanning the arms race and trying to return the world to the "cold war."

Erich Honecker and Isidoro Malmierca expressed their great satisfaction at the high level of bilateral relations that extend to all sectors of social life and are developing further on an all-round basis and in a consistent manner. The further consolidation and strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and Cuba are to the advantage of both peoples and represent an important contribution toward strengthening the socialist community of states on an all-round basis.

News Conference Reported

LD260036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The fact that Cuba will be the host to this year's Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined States has been assessed as a great challenge by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. Speaking at a news conference at the end of his GDR visit today he said that at this gathering of heads of state and government of many African, Asian and Latin American countries, Cuba would urge these countries to make an even greater contribution to the solution of the most urgent international problems. The task is to redouble the efforts for the preservation of peace, against the machinations of imperialism and for the joint stand against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. Another task of the conference is to look for ways to make detente irreversible. At the present stage of the preparations Cuba is intensifying its international contacts to insure the success of the conference.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD252242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2205 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of his official visit, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli left the GDR late this evening.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN, MOROCCAN AMBASSADORS

LD241558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1258 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received the Malaysian ambassador to the GDR, Ismail Razali, today in Berlin to be presented with his letters of credence. Ambassador Razali conveyed the greetings of the Malaysian head of state, Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Yahya Petra. In the ensuing discussion, the desire of both states was stressed to develop further relations and cooperation in the interests of consolidating peace and benefit for both peoples.

On the same day, Horst Sindermann received the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to the GDR, Abdel Khalek Kabbaj, to be presented with his letters of credence. The diplomat conveyed the greetings of the Moroccan head of state, King Hassan II. During the ensuing discussion, the two sides expressed the GDR's and Morocco's interest in further developing their relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage.

EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION SESSION ASSESSED

DW241125 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2030 GMT 22 Jan 79 DW

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with the secretary general of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation, Klaus Gysi, in Brussels--recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Another meeting of the international committee for European security and cooperation has just been concluded here in Brussels. What is the result of this meeting?

[Answer] I believe that it is beneficial; it is justifiable to say that. What seems most important to me is the fact that a long-range rapprochement of the positions in the assessment of the international situation in Europe has been achieved, that is to say, on how detente must be preserved and continued. A long range conformity of views has been reached with respect to the necessity of halting armament, disarmament measures, and with respect to the measures that the committee must take to activate, engage and enlarge the social forces even more strongly.

I am stressing this point because this is not a foregone conclusion for a meeting in which people from 23 European states participate: socialists, communists, social democrats, Christians, former NATO generals, and so forth; a meeting at which you see many new faces. What I mean to say is that it was a very serious understanding which, however, was alleviated by the fact that, on the one hand, all participants were extremely alarmed by NATO arms escalation which also largely determined the debate, and that this debate was also influenced by the constructive, simple and comprehensive proposals of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, on the other.

[Question] How do you, comrade ambassador, assess the chances for detente in the present situation?

[Answer] I concur with the spokesmen participating here in the debate. Chances are extremely good. All social forces must make great efforts to implement it. The debate dealt with the problem on how to give more weight to the voice of Europe in preparations for the Madrid conference with regard to implementing disarmament measures. That was the main issue. It was pleasant to see that all people here consider the policy of detente, the Helsinki conference, the Final Act, and the code of principles as a tested policy that proved to be applicable. In doing this, you must insist that the forms of this policy must be preserved. That was one thing. The other was that one changed quickly from detente to the core problem, namely terminating the arms race and promoting military detente, a matter that in the meantime has become a core problem of political detente.

[Question] I would like to extract one idea from your comment. The conviction that detente was a reality and that detente progress can be continued, probably was the basic idea of the paper that has been adopted here at the discussion. A forum of the European public will be convoked this year here in Brussels or elsewhere to discuss disarmament and continued detente.

[Answer] Well, that would be a most formidable task concentrating all these efforts aimed at gathering new forces in time prior to the Madrid meeting, in time for implementing disarmament suggestions and so forth. You are quite right. That decision actually was the result of the discussion.

STATE SECRETARY MEETS THURINGIAN EVANGELICAL BISHOP

AU251422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Eisenach: "Talks With Church Representatives: The Achievements of Citizens of Christian Faith Are Accepted and Respected in Our Republic"]

[Summary] "Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs for the GDR Government, conducted talks on 23 January in Eisenach with the provincial church council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Thuringia. Participating in the talks were provincial Bishop Werner Leich, the other members of the provincial church council, the Synod Presidium and other leading officials of the Thuringian Church. Other personalities of public life of Thuringian Bezirk also were interlocutors. State Secretary Seigewasser underscored the humanistic nature of real socialism in the GDR and stated: "The Christians of our country were able to cross the threshold into the new year--the 30th in our state's history--with the firm certainty that their being a Christian is accepted; that their performance in their profession, family and society is respected and that our republic also is their home."

Provincial Bishop Werner Leich assessed the meeting between Erich Honecker and the Executive Committee of the Conference of Church Leaderships of 6 March 1978 as a climax in the 10-year-history of the Association of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. "Today's meeting between leading representatives of state and society and our provincial church is another step on that road," he added. "This manner of listening to and treating one another is based on extending mutual trust," the bishop noted. "This frankness has made it possible to not only treat problems which are in the immediate interest of the relations of state and church, but also to broach such problems which concern the daily life of our citizens from the viewpoint of the pastoral practice of our churches."

Bishop Leich pointed out the significance of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding and paid tribute to Pastor Schneider, who was murdered in the Buchenwalde concentration camp 40 years ago. The bishop stressed the importance of peace and its preservation.

"In the talks senior church counselor Hartmut Mitzenheim, deputy to the People's Chamber, reaffirmed the involvement of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is also effective in the whole of the body of churches, in the struggle for peace, against the neutron bomb and other means of mass destruction, as well as the contribution of the GDR church to the antiracism program. Senior church counselor Friedrich Zilz, synodal president; Christine Schultheiss, a participant in the talks of 6 March 1978; provincial church music director Herbert Peteri; and Dr Gottfried Senff, head of the seed cultivation station at Schoendorf near Weimar and vice president of the Thuringian Synod, drew up a positive balance sheet on the development of bilateral relations.

"Senior church counselor Wolfgang Hoeser reported on the diaconal activities in 63 institutions, hospitals and homes as well as in 40 maternity wards of Thuringia. He also underscored the close cooperation between state and church quarters for the benefit of man."

ANTIAPARTHEID YEAR COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

LD231620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR will continue to actively support the struggle of the African peoples against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid after the UN antiapartheid year ends in March. Practical measures in this connection were the topic of the fifth session of the GDR government commission for the international antiapartheid year, which was held in Berlin today, with the participation of representatives accredited in the GDR of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa, SWAPO (Namibia), and the ZAPU-Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The commission's chairman, Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR deputy premier, commenting on the intensified activities of the imperialist and reactionary forces in Africa, said: "In view of the further development of the revolutionary process in states like Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique, imperialism and reaction are directing their main attack against the forces oriented toward scientific socialism. At the same time, they want to put an end to the struggle of the patriots in Zimbabwe and Namibia." Attempts were also being made to further isolate the main bulwark, South Africa, from its growing international connections.

Antony Mongalo, head of the ANC representation in the GDR, pointed out that despite the arms embargo proclaimed by the United Nations, South Africa was "still receiving weapons from imperialist countries, and nuclear collaboration with the United States, the FRG and France is continuing."

The head of the SWAPO representation, Obod Emvula, sharply criticized the policy of Western states which enabled the racists in Namibia to carry out an election swindle.

Albert Ndindah, head of the representation of the ZAPU-Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, condemned the aspiration of the colonialists and their NATO allies to impose a neocolonialist regime on the country through what is known as the "internal settlement."

GASPAR MEETS BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD241240 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Sofia: Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and member of the HSWP Political Committee, met trade union activists in Sofia at a mass meeting on Tuesday afternoon. At the mass meeting Sandor Gaspar spoke about activities of the Hungarian trade union movement, paid tribute to the successful cooperation between Hungarian and Bulgarian trade unions and outlined briefly the situation of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD252048 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25, (MTI)--Istvan Russay, general manager of Mineralimpex, and Nikolay Markov, deputy general manager of the Soviet foreign trade association Soyuznefte export, Thursday signed an agreement in Budapest on the purchase by Hungary of 25,000 million forints' worth of Soviet raw oil and oil products. The contract signing ceremony was attended also by Viktor Ocheretyin, commercial counsellor of the Soviet Union to Budapest.

MTI's reporter was told at the headquarters of Mineralimpex that under the agreement the Soviet Union will supply Hungary about 10 million tons of oil and oil products this year. Raw oil will account for 8.1 million tons, 400,000 tons more than last year. This remarkable quantity of oil will come via the 'Friendship' pipeline. Various oil products will make out 1.8 million tons, 250,000 tons more than last year. Out of this quantity diesel oil will account for some 850,000 tons, which will come via the Hungarian-Soviet pipeline which was put into operation in 1977 and is designed to deliver various oil products. Apart from diesel oil, the Soviet Union will also deliver considerable quantities of residual petrol, super gas and different fuels.

The agreement now concluded raises the percentage of Soviet liquid hydrocarbons utilized in Hungary to 75.

CONSUMER GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD252050 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--In 1979 the two countries supply for each other consumer goods worth R20.1 million, this is laid down in the protocol of the 1979 Hungarian-GDR agreement on the exchange of consumer goods, signed in Budapest on Thursday by Hungarian Deputy Internal Trade Minister Mrs Lajos Selmeci, and by Dr Werner Jurich, GDR's deputy minister for trade and supplies.

Under the agreement the turnover of the assorted consumer goods exchanged by the two countries continues to grow and will surpass the value of last year's trading by 8 percent. The two deputy ministers have also signed the 1979 scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR BERLIN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD252342 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-GDR economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee, left for Berlin on Thursday. He carries on talks with GDR Deputy Prime Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, the co-chairman of the cooperation committee, on issues of the two countries' economic relations as well as on preparations for the committee's forthcoming session.

INTERPARTY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD260040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian-Angolan interparty agreement has been signed in Luanda. This is stated, among other things, in the communique issued on the visit of the MSZMP delegation to Angola. The delegation, led by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, discussed the further development of bilateral relations. Among international issues, the situation in the southern part of Africa was at the center of the talks. The Hungarian delegation emphasized that the Hungarian people and party are in solidarity with the Angolan people. The Hungarian party delegation has moved on to the People's Republic of the Congo.

COMMUNIQUE ON GYENES-LED DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD231206 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 79 p 3 LD

["Communique on MSZMP Delegation's Visit to Mozambique"]

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI)--At the invitation of the FRELIMO Central Committee, the worker-peasant alliance vanguard party of Mozambique, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed by Secretary of the Central Committee Andras Gyenes, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique between January 15-20 1979. Andras Gyenes carried on talks with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the FRELIMO Political Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee, and visited industrial companies, communal villages and cooperatives and saw historic and cultural sights.

The negotiations were conducted in an atmosphere of reciprocal understanding and comradely friendship, since the two parties have identical targets in the struggle waged against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, and in building socialism and in the socialist transformation of the world. The representatives of the two parties exchanged views on their parties' activities, on their countries' situation, on bilateral relations and analysed the international situation, with special regard to southern Africa.

The head of the Hungarian party delegation gave information about the achievements attained in building a developed socialist society by the Hungarian people under the MSZMP's leadership.

The secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee expressed his appreciation for the MSZMP's successes in developing a socialist society, which constitute a valuable contribution to the cause of socialism and the process of the whole revolution. He informed the Hungarian delegation about the process of the revolutionary transformation in Mozambique, about the activity of the FRELIMO vanguard party in the nation-wide party-building campaign as well as about the fourth plenum of the FRELIMO Central Committee. He reviewed the enemy's aggressive activity against the People's Republic of Mozambique, the goal of which is to demolish the revolutionary achievements attained by the people and to prevent the building of a socialist society.

He outlined the latest maneuvers by imperialists in Africa's southern region, designed to stabilize their power and exploitation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. He gave information about the subversive actions taken against the sovereignty and integrity of the frontline countries. The MSZMP Central Committee secretary welcomed the achievements attained by the FRELIMO vanguard party in realizing its programme. He underlined that the MSZMP resolutely condemned the racial and imperialist aggressions made against the People's Republic of Mozambique. He repeatedly confirmed that the MSZMP and the Hungarian people were declaring active solidarity with and supported the struggle carried on by the Mazambican people, under FRELIMO's leadership, for defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity and for consolidating revolutionary achievements. He condemned the imperialist activity in Africa's southern area and declared that the MSZMP was consistently backing the just struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, SWAPO and ANC. The two parties' representatives condemned the attacks and mass murders, to which the inhabitants of the countries struggling against the last strongholds of apartheid and colonialism in the southern part of Africa fall victim. Analysing the international situation they noted that it was complicated and marked by a direct confrontation between revolutionary and imperialist forces. They underlined that power relations were favourable for the national liberation movements as well as for the forces of socialism and progress. At the same time, they expressed their concern over acts by the imperialists and neocolonialists aimed at undermining the progressive countries and dividing and crushing the liberation movements.

They paid tribute to the positive role of the nonalined countries and voiced their conviction that the coordinating committee's special session to be held in Maputo will considerably contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The representatives of FRELIMO and the MSZMP found that the unity of the world's revolutionary forces was of great importance in the joint fight against imperialism. They voiced satisfaction concerning the implementation of the agreement between FRELIMO and the MSZMP and stressed their determination to strengthen and further develop cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They noted with satisfaction that the visit had been fruitful and further strengthened the friendship and militant solidarity between the Hungarian and Mozambican peoples. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee expressed his gratitude for the warm reception extended to him during his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. He invited Joaquim Chissano to visit the Hungarian People's Republic at a suitable date. Chissano accepted the invitation with thanks.

KHOMEYNI ADVISOR INTERVIEWED ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

LD251300 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25, MTI--MTI correspondent Denes Baracs (?reports from Paris):

The "Islamic republic of Iran" for which Ayatollah Khomeyni is fighting will have friendly ties with every country, including the socialist states, on the basis of recognition to national independence, non-intervention in others' internal affairs and respect to mutual interests, said Dr Yazdi, advisor of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, to MTI correspondent in Paris a few hours before the take-off of the special plane carrying Khomeyni and his suite to Tehran.

[Words indistinct] these principles [words indistinct] with our country [words indistinct] (?interference) in our domestic affairs, there will be no hindrance for (?friendly) [words indistinct].

The external policy of the shah, according to Khomeyni's [word indistinct] of subordination to foreign powers and in the defence of foreign super power interests was playing the role of gendarmerie in the Arabian gulf. (?Now) the time is out for this role, we are not going to follow this policy. At the same time, the "Islamic republic" does not subscribe to export of revolution to the neighbouring countries like (?Turkey) or Iraq. We do not want to carry our movement over to any other country. Every nation must solve its problems by itself, stressed Dr Yazdi.

The "Islamic republic" proposed to be set up by Khomeyni will continue to sell oil, but not for purchasing arms in return, rather for obtaining capital necessary for the country's development, said the Iranian religious leader's advisor.

When asked how Khomeyni planned to set up the Islamic republic, Dr Yazdi said that several huge demonstrations held by millions of Iranians were sort of referendum favouring Khomeyni and the republic proposed by him. Besides, the Khomeyni movement was a revolutionary one led by a revolutionary leadership. This movement will form an interim government which will put to vote the proposed republic's constitution--already under elaboration--through a referendum, or first a constituent assembly will be elected which will adopt the constitution. On the basis of the constitution the parliament of the Islamic republic will elected. Dr Yazdi, however, did not mention how he viewed the relationship with the Bakhtiar government after return to Iran on Friday. We have already assessed the possibility of intervention by the army, said Dr Yazdi. When shah was there, the army could not stop our movement. Without him, it will be less capable of doing it. If the army decides to oppose us, it will go asunder.

Dr.Yazdi rejected the thought of ideological or political cooperation between the religious movement and the Marxist left. In the past no such cooperation existed between an Islamic movement and Marxists, and there will be no need for it in the future either, he said. However, he went on to add that even Marxists will be permitted free expression of their views in the Islamic republic. They will be allowed to freely organize their party because these democratic rights will be ensured in the proposed constitution. Dr Yazdi underlined that the constitution must reflect the goals of the Islamic movement, but this is a democratic movement and it will ensure freedoms of speech and the press.

CONTRADICTORY KHOMEYNI 'ADVISORS' STATEMENTS NOTED

AU251427 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Jan 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Roundup of reports and statements concerning Iran: "Khomeyni's Supporters Have Occupied Iran's Paris Embassy"]

[Excerpt] According to an advisor of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Islamic movement has never cooperated with "Marxists" and will not do so in the future, either, since the Marxists are "unbelievers." The tone of his declaration considerably differed from the statement of another advisor of the ayatollah, according to which the Islamic republic demanded by Khomeyni would respect and guarantee the freedom of Marxist ideology as well.

AKTIV CONFERENCE AT MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

AU251444 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staff member: "The Transformation of the Composition of Production Continues; Aktiv Conference at the Ministry of Heavy Industry"]

[Text] The 1979 tasks of heavy industry and the ministry's tasks related to their accomplishment were discussed at an aktiv conference held at the Ministry of Heavy Industry yesterday afternoon. The conference was attended and addressed by Deputy Premier Dr Gyula Szeker, member of the MSZMP Central Committee.

First minister Dr Pal Simon evaluated the ministry's work last year and summarized this year's tasks, of which improving energy management, increasing profitable exports and transforming the composition of production and, to this end, improving the sector's direction are the focal points. It is very important to satisfy the energy requirements of the people's economy, while, at the same time, wastage must be eliminated and prerequisites for using energy economically must be created. Even to date considerable results have been attained in transforming the composition of production. It was due to these, among other things, that heavy industry exports to capitalist countries amounted to $500 million annually. Although heavy industry is increasing its production considerably and is planning dynamically to increase exporting to capitalist countries, this must be accomplished alongside a decrease of imports from capitalist countries. The ministry must help the enterprises to a greater extent in all this.

Also Dr Gyula Szeker participated in the debate and spoke about tasks of the people's economy this year and stricter demands aimed at improving the equilibrium. Assessing the work of the sector, he spoke with appreciation of the considerable investments implemented recently in the sector. For instance, the construction of the polyvinyl chloride factory, the polypropylene factory, the 750-kilovolt transmission line and the Orenburg gas pipeline were successful ventures. At the same time, he called attention to the importance of the projects scheduled to be implemented in the coming period, of which the construction of the Paks nuclear power station is the greatest task.

COMMENT ON CARTER'S 'SHARPLY WORDED' CRITICISM OF USSR

LD192027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has alleged that the Soviet Union is hindering the signing of the new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement and places obstacles in the way of detente. Carter said in his rather sharply worded television statement that in his view the new arms limitation agreement had failed to materialize because of Soviet disapproval of the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations. At the same time he admitted that this is denied in Moscow.

Carter also attacked the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Cambodia, alleging that the fall of the old regime was due to direct Vietnamese intervention and that in turn Vietnam was supported by the Soviet Union. Press agencies say that this argument resembles the attacks made by Washington on Cuba and indirectly on the Soviet Union because of the victory of the progressive forces in Angola. Carter once again said that the African policy of the Soviet Union hindered detente and the development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 26 JANUARY

LD261038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, arrives today on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The program of the visit provides for meetings and talks with leading personalities of Polish political life. Problems connected with continued development of fraternal cooperation between the two countries, and also the consolidation of security and peace in Europe and in the whole world, will be discussed.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH ROMANIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD252350 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan PAP--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of (?the signing of) the Polish-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek, Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier of the Romanian Government Manea Manescu exchanged congratulatory messages.

We state with satisfaction, say the Polish leaders, that in the period which passed since the signing of the treaty, relations between our parties and states and friendly ties between our peoples have consolidated and deepened. The principles contained in the treaty are a lasting and inviolable foundation of the further development of these relations for the benefit of both nations and for the sake of consolidating the unity of member states of the socialist community.

Referring to the all-round development of relations between the two countries, the Romanian leaders state among other things: The meetings and fruitful talks held in the past few years, agreements and decisions reached during these meetings and talks and the declaration signed in Warsaw in May 1977 provided a stimulus to expand and deepen Romanian-Polish relations in all spheres for the benefit of our nations and the cause of socialism and peace and security in Europe and the world.

The messages contain the best wishes of further successes and achievements in socialist building and express the belief that friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation, serving vital interests of both fraternal nations and the cause of socialism and peace in the world, will continue to develop and consolidate in all spheres.

GIEREK RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S GOMBOJAB

LD251914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Damdiny Gombojab, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, who is staying in Poland. The meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. Key problems concerning cooperation between the two parties were discussed, with particular stress on the development of Polish-Mongolian economic and technical cooperation. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

OLSZEWSKI MEETS WITH PRC VICE MINISTER OF TRADE

AU251439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received Cui Qun [Tsui Chun], vice minister of foreign trade of the PRC, on 22 January. During the meeting problems of Polish-Chinese trade exchanges in 1979 and in following years were discussed. PRC Ambassador Li Zewang [Li Tse-wang] was present.

BABIUCH ATTENDS CZESTOCHOWA PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD251030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee was held in Czestochowa. Tasks concerning the creation of party and civic responsibility in the implementation of this year's socioeconomic plan were discussed. The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. The implementation of this year's plan, and continued development of party ranks, was considered the most important objective.

PAP REPORTS ON INCREASED SOVIET OIL SUPPLIES

AU251438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Increased Supplies of Crude Oil From the Soviet Union to Poland"]

[Text] MOSCOW--PAP CORRESPONDENT JERZY GRZYWA WRITES: THIS YEAR THE SOVIET UNION WILL SUPPLY US WITH 800,000 TONS OF CRUDE OIL MORE THAN STIPULATED BY THE LONG-TERM AGREEMENT. POLAND'S SHARE IN INCREASING THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF THE SOVIET OIL INDUSTRY IS ONE REASON FOR THIS. THE INCREASED SUPPLIES OF SOVIET OIL WILL HELP MEET 80 PERCENT OF OUR ECONOMY'S INCREASING DEMAND FOR CRUDE OIL.

The supplies of Soviet crude oil to many other socialist countries in Europe are also increasing consistently. In return for increased supplies of Soviet crude oil, the CEMA countries, including Poland, are participating in the construction of new investment projects in the USSR. POLISH TEAMS OF THE ENERGOPOL ENTERPRISE ARE CONSTRUCTING THE POLOTSK OIL PIPELINE, WHICH IS 440 KM LONG AND WHICHWILL LINK BELORUSSIA AND LITHUANIA VIA LATVIA, AND THE NECESSARY PUMPING STATIONS. THEIR NEXT TASK WILL BE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SECTOR OF THE NEW OIL PIPELINE THAT WILL LINK WESTERN SIBERIA WITH BELORUSSIA. Soviet oil investments have now been concentrated in Western Siberia, which is already supplying almost one-third of the entire Soviet production of oil. Working under extremely difficult ground and climatic conditions, the oil workers of Western Siberia have extracted 5 million tons of crude oil in the first week of this year. Daily production has amounted for the first time to over 730,000 tons of crude oil. THIS IS WHY IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO ACCELERATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW OIL PIPELINE LINKING THESE EXTREMELY RICH OIL DEPOSITS IN WESTERN SIBERIA WITH THE BELORUSSIAN PETROCHEMICAL AND REFINING PLANTS.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH FRANCE ENDS SESSION

LD260842 Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan, PAP--The 6th session of the Polish-French inter-governmental commission for economic cooperation wound up here today.

In the four days of debates the commission mapped out a programme of Polish-French co-operation for the near future which concentrates in accordance with both countries' interests on the implementation of decisions undertaken in the course of meetings between the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. During the present session President Giscard d'Estaing received the commission's co-chairman, Polish Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

At the end of the session a final protocol was signed. The commission's discussions focused mostly on questions pertaining to the development of cooperation between Poland and France, and in particular on collaboration between Poland's key industry and cooperative enterprises and the so-called small and medium-sized enterprises in France. The session discussed also possibilities of both countries' industries on third markets. A protocol was signed between the Polish and French industry providing for cooperation in expanding coal mining industry in Algeria.

Following the commission's decisions Poland and France will expand the scope of their cooperation in deliveries of raw materials and semi-products, especially those used in the chemical, light and metallurgical industry. Principles of financing that cooperation have been improved too. The commission drafted further directions of Polish-French collaboration in the shipbuilding industry and discussed prospects for developing scientific-technical cooperation.

Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski met with French Minister of Economy Rene Monory and secretary of state for small and medium-sized enterprises at the French Ministry of Industry, Jean-Pierre Prouteau, to discuss in detail the questions raised during the commission's session. A number of meetings were also held with presidents of the chief French banks and industrial firms cooperating with Poland.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON U.S.-TURKISH TALKS ON BASES

LD251650 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, PAP--In a commentary on the U.S.-Turkish negotiations under the headline "Bargaining Card" ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily writes:

Negotiations on a new military agreement between Turkey and the United States have started in Ankara. They will be going on for quite a long time as both sides want to settle some other questions at this opportunity. Turkey wants to assure Washington's economic assistance, the U.S.--to further consolidate its military position in Turkey.

They are anxious to do so for many reasons. Firstly, as far as the U.S. is concerned, the unsettled situation in Iran poses a threat to American military bases in that country. Thus the role of military installations in Turkey is growing in importance, installations which like in Iran serve, among other things, for intelligence.

Secondly, Washington would like very much to lead to the consolidation of the south eastern NATO flank, weakened by the Greek-Turkish conflict over Cyprus. The Turkish Government is aware of that and wants to take advantage.

Foreign economic assistance would be one of the factors helpful in overcoming internal problems of the country shaken with social and economic crisis. This is why Ankara seeks to get it from NATO countries and, above all, from the Americans, treating the negotiations on a new military treaty as a bargaining card in the game for future [as received].

TRYBUNA LUDU URGES MANAGING CADRES TO IMPROVE

AU251452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Andrzej Wasilkowski article: "Following the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum--Managing Cadres"]

[Excerpts] THE GUIDING IDEA OF THE 13TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM IS TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PERFORMANCE IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL TASKS. WITHIN THIS CONTEXT THE PLENUM DISCUSSED AND STRONGLY STRESSED THE ISSUE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPOINTED TASKS. THIS APPLIES TO EVERYONE, BUT ESPECIALLY TO MANAGING CADRES.

Basic Criterion

THE MAIN ELEMENT OF MANAGING CADRES' PERFORMANCE IS PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING COLLECTIVE EFFORTS AND WORK ORGANIZATION AND INSURING THAT WORK PRODUCES THE BEST PRACTICAL RESULTS. It does without saying that the specific forms of such planning depend on the level of decision, on the kind of tasks to be performed and on the sector of performance, but the crux of the problem is the same everywhere.

There is no doubt that the conditions on which effectiveness depends include organizational skills, the ability to pose and enforce requirements, and the discipline of implementation. No less important are the concern for the climate of work and for the justified interests of the workforce and employees, and the timely prevention of conflicts, which as we know affect every larger team of people working together.

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE IN THIS REGARD IS THE MOST CONSISTENT PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE BASIC CRITERION FOR EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF A WORKER IS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK AND TASKS. ANY DEVIATION FROM THIS PRINCIPLE--SUCH DEVIATIONS ARE QUITE FREQUENT--ARE A BLOW AGAINST THE CORRECT FUNCTIONING OF MANAGEMENT AND LOWER THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE WORK DONE BY THE ENTIRE WORKFORCE OR TEAM. In extreme cases such deviations may even cause large-scale demoralization if a given team of workers is convinced that one can insure a good position for oneself not by good performance but by some other means.

THIS IS WHY THE EVALUATION OF THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF ONE'S WORK MUST BE THE FOUNDATION OF THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL POLICY AS WELL AS THE POLICY OF WAGES, PROMOTIONS, BONUSES AND PRAISES. THIS ELEMENT OF INCREASING THE RESULTS OF WORK, OF FOSTERING THE RIGHT ATTITUDES AND OF DEVELOPING A GOOD CLIMATE WITHIN A GROUP OF WORKERS IS NOT ALWAYS DULY APPRECIATED. WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT IN THIS WAY EACH MANAGEMENT CADRE CAN BEST INSURE FOR ITSELF A GENUINE, AND NOT MERELY A FORMAL, AUTHORITY.

Posing requirements should go hand in hand with concern for working and living conditions. This is part and parcel of the tasks of managing cadres, especially in production plants. This is necessary not only because we must insure a proper climate of work, foster the ties between workers and their plants, and so on, but also because of the broader premises of our system and our party's general strategy aimed at meeting our society's needs increasingly better.

Powers Involve Obligations

Better work results depend also on the style of management. Among other things, this means that workers should be told what their tasks involve and what their purpose is. More important decisions should be explained to them, and they should be informed of the current situation and prospects of their plants. These are the most elementary issues.

BUT THERE ARE OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES: WE SHOULD AIM AT THE MANAGEMENT THAT, WHILE INSURING DISCIPLINE, DOES NOT CURB INVENTIVENESS AND INITIATIVE; THAT INVOLVES PEOPLE IN THE PROCESSES OF MANAGEMENT AND STRENGTHENS ONE'S SENSE OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY. THE ATTITUDE OF THE MANAGING CADRES AND THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRACTICAL WEIGHT AND POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS DETERMINE TO A GREAT EXTENT THE FUNCTIONING AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY.

Managing cadres at various levels often demand that their powers and freedom of action and maneuver be increased. The 13th plenum announced further measures in this regard, but the issue is that this process, which helps stimulate human initiative for constructive purposes, should not be exclusively limited to management at various levels. INCREASED MANAGING POWERS IN THE PROCESS OF MANAGEMENT ALSO AFFORD MORE EXTENSIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS, WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND FOR WORKERS PRODUCTION MILITANCY AND INVENTIVENESS.

The task of managing cadres is to implement their commitments consistently and energetically. They are responsible for this to the higher managing bodies, but in our system the issue involves more than just official responsibility. A SENSE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD ACQUIRE INCREASING INPORTANCE IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS AND PERFORMANCE OF MANAGING CADRES.

In the Service of Society

Precisely this sense of responsibility should induce performance that is based not only on the desire to be formally on the right side of those in "authority", but also on the effort to truly exhaust all possibilities for improving work organization, increasing work productivity, raising quality, promoting innovations and so on. The important issue in this connection IS THE AWARENESS THAT THE EFFORT WE MAKE HAS NOT MERELY HELPED TO FULFILL VARIOUS INDEXES, BUT THAT IT IS MEANINGFUL TO THE EXTENT IT SERVES SOCIAL AIMS.

This reasoning is not something abstract and divorced from practice. After all, we know that some managing cadres indulge in parochialism at the level of branches, regions and plants. We also know that some people indulge in "doctoring" accountability reports and in various ploys to simulate activity.

What is more, some people avoid carrying out favorable changes and implementing initiatives because they are afraid of risks and dread changes. It is impossible to effectively counter such situations "from above", because everything may be formally in order. In such cases the awareness of the managing cadres that they hold the mandate of the entire society is of decisive importance. Another decisive element is the climate of sociopolitical militancy in plants and in various administrative institutions.

THESE REQUIREMENTS CONCERN ALL THE MANAGING CADRES, BUT THEY HAVE A SPECIAL APPLICATION TO PARTY MEMBERS IN MANAGING POSITIONS, WHO ARE PARTICULARLY OBLIGED TO SUPPLY US WITH DAILY EXAMPLES OF HOW MANAGING DUTIES SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD AND HOW TO RELATE SPECIFIC TASKS TO BROADER SOCIAL PROSPECTS, TO RESPONSIBILITY TO THE WORKING PEOPLE AND TO POSTULATES OF DAY-TO-DAY JUSTICE.

To be effective in performance, each management must have specific powers and the means to enforce these powers. We should bear in mind, however, that these powers are not privileges, but simply conditions for performing social services. THIS IS WHY EACH POWER INVOLVES RESPONSIBLE DUTIES, WHICH WAS MOST STRONGLY STRESSED BY THE 13TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS ON 'DIVISIONS' IN DISSIDENT GROUP

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 27 Dec 78, p 1 WA

[Unattributed article: "Declaration of 27 Activists of the 'Defense Movement' in Defense of Ideological Principles and Further Activity"]

[Text] As DZIENNIK POLSKI has already disclosed, a certain group of former members, among whom are Leszek Moczulski and Karol Glogowski, have left the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights [ROPCO]. In all voluntary organizations which recognize the principle of freedom of opinion, divisions are possible. From a distance it is impossible to give an accurate evaluation of this subject, and one ought to go no further than giving the information.

ROPCO was created in March 1977, more or less 6 months after the creation of KOR (Workers Defense Committee). The activity of ROPCO was lively, and its journal, OPINIA, had significant popularity. In June 1978, however, there were internal altercations at the organizational meeting in Zalesie, near Warsaw. Without going into details, we can state that Moczulski, who was charged with being too apodictic in organizational matters, was criticized.

As a result, Moczulski left the editorial board of OPINIA and sent an extensive letter to a number of persons, in which he presented his own version of the conflict which had arisen. He also began to publish and edit a new samizdat, DROGA, recognizing that this is a journal of ROPCO members.

The internal ferment had further stages and manifestions, into which we will not go.

A Conspiratorial "Movement"

The differences of opinion which occurred could have one of their roots in the different types of ROPCO members. A large number of its leaders came from a conspiratorial organization named "Ruch," which was created in 1968. This was a political organization with a clearly democratic character. It opposed the totalitarian methods of government in Poland and sought a proper concept of Polish democratic socialism. As early as during the Gomulka government, mass arrests of "Ruch" members took place, and during the period of Gierek's government there was a series of trials culminating in severe sentences. Andrzej Czuma was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, and his brother Benedyki, to 6 years.

The severe sentences on over a dozen members of "Ruch" called forth the public opinion protests, and the Primate Wyszynski and Cardinal Wojtyla, in a letter to the Council of State, supported the appeal of the Czuma brothers' mother for their pardon.

The REJESTR INICJATYW I WNIOSKOW [REGISTER OF INITIATIVES AND CONCLUSIONS]

Certain other members of ROPCO, such as Karol Glogowski, who had been very active in October 1956, also had behind them an opposition political struggle. Moczulski, however, demonstrated his opposition activity only in 1977, at the creation of ROPCO, in which he was energetically active.

In the autumn of this year existing differences were deepened. Group councils took place, but they did not lead to a reconciliation.

In September, Moczulski, with a group of his close collaborators, created a so-called Council of ROPCO Groups of Civic Initiative [Zespoly Inicjatywy Obywatelskiej, ZINO] and in October he published a new journal, the REJESTR INICJATYW I WNIOSKOW. The first issue of this journal (published 16 October 1978) led to a fundamental clash.

Praise for the PZPR

In it was found a discussion of activities dedicated to the defense of human rights. Along with a special symposium of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Warsaw, a similar meeting organized by what is called ODISS (a group directed by Sejm Delegate Janusz Zablocki, who is supported by the party and by the Office of Religious Affairs) was mentioned. In a similarly positive way it was stated that the issue of human rights had called forth the interest of the PZPR on whose initiative there took place in Warsaw an international party-scientific conference on the subject of "The Development of Democracy and the Realization of Human Rights in a Socialist System." The editorial board "noted with satisfaction" these facts and called for similar activity by all who had not yet joined this "democratic trend."

Motives of the Decision

These pronouncements must have prompted some rather lengthy conferences among the leading members of ROPCO. Their result was finally made public in the form of a declaration dated 21 November 1978. Its signatories state that the pluralistic character of ROPCO has contributed to the useful and rapid development of the Defense Movement, but that it also made possible "the creation ...of initiative groups which undermine the spirit of our ideological principles, citing the broad formula of ROPCO. Further on, the declaration says: "We state painfully that this action is also patronized by the signatories of the founding declaration of the Defense Movement, Leszek Moczulski and Karol Glogowski, who included the totalitarian PZPR in the democratic trend in Poland, in the journal published by the 'ZINO Council' which they created. We state that Leszek Moczulski and Karol Glogowski have, by their behavior, excluded themselves from the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights in Poland and that we cannot collaborate with them."

Under the statement are 27 signatures, of which 8 are founders of the Defense Movement. It was signed by, among others, Andrzej and Benedykt Czuma; Stefan Kaczorowski, a meritorious activist of the Christian Democrats; Janusz Rozek, a leader of the Interim Peasant Self-Defense Committee of the Lublin area; Piotr Typiak, editor of the journal GOSPODARZ, and Kazimierz Janusz and Wojciech Ziembinski, editors of OPINA. Among the signatories are eight members of the old "Ruch" organization and several former soldiers of the Armia Krajowa.

We have presented the situation which has come about in ROPCO on the basis of currently available materials, and with no great elaboration.

USSR ENVOY EXTENDS BREZHNEV'S GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU251747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received USSR ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko at the latter's request. The Soviet ambassador extended warm and fraternal greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Thanking the ambassador, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended friendly greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The two sides then had a talk which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

PRESS MARKS CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY 26 JAN

AU260850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The Romanian newspapers of January 26 have come out in special issues marking the birthday of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. The newspapers carry articles illustrating aspects of the life and activity of the Romanian head of state, his special contribution to the Romanian people's achievements in building socialism, in Romania's assertion in the world in the last one and a half decades. SCINTEIA prints the reviews of President Nicolae Ceausescu's latest volumes "Development of Education, Science and Culture in Romania" and "Fundamental Processes and Trends of the Present-Day World Development."

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU GREET POLISH LEADERS ON TREATY

AU261040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jan, AGERPRES--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, addressed a message of congratulations to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, to Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of Poland, and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Romanian-Polish treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance.

Highlighting that along the three decades since the treaty was signed, the Romanian-Polish relations of traditional friendship and of many-sided collaboration have witnessed a steadily upward course, the message points out that the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the two countries, signed on November 12, 1970, marked a superior stage in the development of the political, economic and technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and Poland, in the cooperation between the two parties and states, in the joint struggle for international peace, detente and cooperation.

The fruitful meetings and talks we have had in the last few years, the decisions we took and the understandings we reached on those occasions, the declaration signed in Warsaw in May 1977--the message reads in conclusion--have given a fresh impulse to expanding and deepening the Romanian-Polish links in all domains, to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of socialism, peace and security in Europe and the world over.

CEAUSESCU SEES SPANISH DUKE, RECEIVES KING CARLOS' MESSAGE

AU251433 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Luis Gomez Acebo, duke of Badajoz, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Jose Carlos Gonzales-Campo Dal-Re, Spanish ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

On this occasion, the guest extended a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of King Juan Carlos, as well as wishes for health and happiness. The guest also renewed the invitation of the Spanish sovereign to President Nicolae Ceausescu to pay the official visit to Spain that has been agreed upon.

Expressing thanks for the feelings expressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to King Juan Carlos and best wishes. At the same time, the head of the Romanian state stressed that he is looking forward with interest to his visit to Spain and expressed the hope that, in conformity with what has been agreed upon, this visit will take place this year.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the progress recorded in developing and diversifying Romanian-Spanish relations at various levels. They also expressed the desire to continue to strengthen and deepen cooperation between Romania and Spain to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world. Within this framework the sides stressed the broad opportunities for economic cooperation and for expanding trade exchange between specialized Romanian enterprises and the group of companies in which the guest holds shares.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

LD252142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jan, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 25 'Ali Fahmi al-Daghistani, minister of transport and communications of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who visits Romania as head of an Egyptian economic delegation. During the talk, expressed was the satisfaction at the ascending course of the friendship and cooperation relations between Romania and Egypt, the common wish to extend and develop the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, according to the agreements concluded during the dialogue between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat to the benefit of both peoples, of peace and international cooperation.

Also approached were some current international problems connected with the Middle East situation. In this framework, the guest expressed the high appreciation that the president of Egypt, the entire Egyptian people show toward President Nicolae Ceausescu for his particular activity and the actual support that the Romanian head of state gives to the building of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Both parts underlined the necessity to intensify their efforts for a global settlement of the Middle East situation, for concluding a lasting and equitable peace in this area, for peacefully solving all disputes among states, for solving in the peoples' interest the problems that confront mankind at present, for building new inter-state relations based on equality of rights and mutual advantage, a new international economic order that will ensure a free and self-dependent development of all nations. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat.

BURTICA RECEIVES EGYPTIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD242124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/1/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on January 24 the economic delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt led by 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, minister of transport and communications who visits Romania.

Satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Egyptian relations was expressed during the interview and the common wish was underlined to intensify and develop the commercial exchanges, the economic collaboration and cooperation in fields of common interests in the spirit of the agreements and accords concluded during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, and officials who accompany the Egyptian minister on his visit to Romania, took part in the meeting.

OPREA BEGINS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN WARSAW

LD242108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, who pays a working visit to the Polish People's Republic as guest of that country's government, started official talks on January 24 with Josef Kepa, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Views were exchanged on the bilateral relations, especially in expanding and deepening the Romanian-Polish economic collaboration, and fresh possibilities of intensifying the cooperation and specialization in production were emphasized. The talk proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

ALBANIA'S LLESHI THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU250956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

I want to sincerely thank you for your congratulations on the occasion of my election as chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

SCINTEIA SUPPORTS DPRK REUNIFICATION EFFORTS

AU251105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

["Important Proposals for the Peaceful, Independent and Democratic Reunification of Korea"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jan--Publishing under the above heading the recent declaration of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, SCINTEIA of January 25 stresses in an editorial note: The multiple initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of President Kim Il-song for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country--ardent aspiration of the entire Korean people in the north and south--are well known and highly appreciated by public opinion in Romania and everywhere. Part of the steady, persevering efforts are also the new, particularly important proposals included in the declaration of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Undoubtedly, these proposals are a new and telling expression of the highly constructive attitude of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of its sincere wish to approach the problems of Korea's reunification by means of peaceful negotiations among the Koreans themselves. As is known, the joint declaration of the North and South of July 4, 1972 marked a deeply significant moment in the attainment of the aspiration for the reunification of Korea. Unfortunately, the open dialogue on this declaration was interrupted subsequent to the stand of the South Korean authorities. Now, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland addresses a solemn call to resuming the dialogue, presenting also a concrete programme including four items on reunification. Worth mentioning is also the recently expressed intention of the South Korean side on resuming the dialogue, which was welcomed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All this is obviously an important evolution. There is no doubt that the peaceful reunification of Korea, as an outcome of direct negotiation, is in the interest of the Korean people. The attainment of this great national desideratum of Koreans will also be a valuable contribution to detente, security and peace in the region and the world over.

The whole experience of international life proves that any problem, no matter how complicated and thorny, can be solved by talks, by negotiations held in a sense of goodwill, receptivity and mutual respect. This is all the more valid as reference is made to negotiations held by two sides of the same nation. Life has demonstrated that, under all circumstances--especially in this case--the negotiations, and not the armed confrontations, are the sole way to a just and durable settlement of the problems.

The Romanian people, which nurtures feelings of profound friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, with its national aspirations, firmly supports the new initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Romania, through the voice of President Nicolae Ceausescu, has repeatedly pointed to the need for the Korean people's ideal to be attained as well as for its sacred right to live in a united, free and prosperous homeland, to solve its problems by itself, without any outside interference. The Romanian people expresses its conviction that the translation into life of the new proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will pave the way to the Korean nation's reunification, to the setting up of a unitary, independent and flourishing Korean national state, in keeping with the most ardent aspiration of the entire people of Korea, with the interests of the general cause of world peace.

TITO'S TRAIN STOPS IN LJUBLJANA ON WAY TO BELGRADE

LD251430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The blue train of the president of the republic stopped for a short time at Ljubljana station on its way through Ljubljana today. President Tito was greeted by Sergej Kraigher, Franc Popit, Milan Kucan, Dr Anton Vratusa, Mitja Ribicic and Marjan Rozic. Marjanca Pintaric, a young girl from Ljubljana, presented President Tito with a bouquet of flowers.

Tito Arrives in Belgrade

AU260748 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Last night President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Belgrade.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KARDELJ

LD261056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, sent a congratulatory telegram to Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, with best wishes for his 69th birthday.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA VIEWS BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU251525 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 19 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Boris Pop Gorcev report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 January--Announced in the same way as he left, yesterday Leonid Brezhnev returned from his "brief friendly visit to Bulgaria." No final communique has been issued on this unexpected trip abroad; his first travel abroad this year, which took place without the usual protocol or special publicity.

On the basis of Brezhnev's and Zhivkov's statements it is possible to conclude that in Sofia they primarily continued their dialog, begun this summer in the Crimea, about the tasks within the effort to move the two countries closer to one another. No matter what objections there may be in this regard. Bulgaria is considered the most loyal USSR ally within the Warsaw Pact, but the quality of the future convergence announced by Brezhnev has provoked astonishment and various interpretations: "This is a task which requires a thorough advancement by stages. As we say, it is necessary here to plow deeply." The greetings to the Soviet people from "their loyal junior brother, the Bulgarian people" also strike the eye....

Criteria and Difficulties

These and other similar outpourings of loyalty, devotion, alliance and brotherhood provide reason for deliberations about this new form or stage of rapprochement which probably is not identical to the one-time Bulgarian proposal for unification with the USSR.

It is possible to conclude on the basis of all this that the USSR and Bulgaria are working out a more intensive and deeper rapprochement based on the principles of socialist internationalism and "real socialism," as its achievement.

It is an indicative fact that, immediately after his arrival in Sofia, Brezhnev attended a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo which was attended by the 20 highest Bulgarian leaders. Zhivkov himself was not able to say whether this was "in accord with protocol", but he confirmed that the highest Bulgarian political leadership openly explained to its guest the difficulties in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-year Plan. Replying to this, that is, to what essentially was a request for Soviet aid to the Bulgarian economy, Brezhnev explained that the main difficulties are in "the new character and proportions of the problems themselves", and he expressed the hope that Soviet [as published] economic institutions will always be up to their tasks and will not operate in a routine manner, as "unfortunately, still is the case."

NOVA MAKEDONIJA SCORES BULGARIAN TV SHOW ON WORID WAR II

AU251707 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 16 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Filip Simonovski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 15 January--"Brave as lions, Bulgarian soldiers stormed the German positions. The victorious armies destroyed the elite fascist divisions and immediately began liberating Kriva Palanka, Kumanovo, Stip, Veles, Skopje, Nis, Prokuplje and Pristina. The people joyfully welcomed their liberators..."

The voice of the announcer chokes with emotion and the screen shakes with terrific explosions and bugle calls. The Bulgarian television broadcasts its latest documentary on "how we liberated Yugoslavia."

This show, which was screened at the peak evening time, is part of a long series on "The Passage of Our Time" which in the future will be shown every week on the television screens here. The first two parts were devoted to the war. The one shown on Saturday evening "proved" the truth about the liberation of Yugoslavia.

The author of the series is Ivan Slavkov, director general of Bulgarian television, husband of Minister of Culture Lyudmila Zhivkova and son-in-law of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Together with the viewers here, viewers of all East European countries were able to watch the broadcast because it was relayed over Intervision.

Aims and Motives

In brief, Bulgarian television has now "liberated" Yugoslavia, as many books and publications have done before. This broadcast, however, differs from earlier similar assertions in that, intentionally or not, it has uncovered the true motive of this strange propaganda which has been carried on in Bulgaria for years. Briefly, what is at stake?

The fixed idea about "the liberation of Yugoslavia" should first of all neutralize as much as possible the well-known unpleasant truths about the real role that fascist Bulgaria played in World War II. The "bright Bulgarian arms," which were not bright at all, are now being cleaned with such television shows.

The latest broadcast, which ran for more than 1 hour, did not mention the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples even once. If anything was said, such as by General Stoychev, only Vojvodina, Croatia or Slovenia were mentioned. In Macedonia and southern Serbia, which is to say regions occupied by Bulgaria, nothing appears to have happened. There was no liberation movement there because the people had no cause for it. This means that Bulgaria was not an occupier, but something else. It is not difficult to guess what.

BORBA DISCUSSES HARM OF GREATER BULGARIA PRETENSIONS

LD241100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the publication of the book "Macedonia, Documents and Materials," in which allegedly "scientific arguments" covering 900 pages once more deny the existence of the Macedonian nation, tomorrow's BORBA carries a long commentary entitled "Falsifications and Pretensions."

Quoting the already known quasiscientific stances of the Bulgarian historians gathered around Sofia's Academy of Sciences that the Macedonians are not a separate nation but part of the Bulgarian nation, BORBA points out that nations do not appear because of someone's agreement or opposition, but that this is an historic process and a result of the nation's own efforts. The Macedonian nation, the commentary emphasizes, had to show exceptionally great strength to survive the great tests of the past to become a modern nation.

This, however, is being disputed in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is true that some Sofia officials recognize "the realities within the SFRY framework," but they talk about them as if they were only the result of a certain recent political constellation. The unceasing Bulgarian pretensions to the Macedonian past, whose explanation in the collected works "Macedonia" has also been joined by the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, undoubtedly confirm, unfortunately, the main characteristics of the Bulgarian stance.

The persistent rewriting of history also points to future expectations, as if there is a desire to achieve a Greater Bulgaria. Created by the agreement between Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire which was annulled after 132 days, it was established a long time ago that this dream of a Greater Bulgaria would not have come about if it were not, in a certain historic situation, in the interest of and in keeping with the plans of a great world power--Tsarist Russia.

The BORBA commentary further points out the paradoxically obstinate Greater Bulgarian nationalism which has continued to exist in a social system to which any feeling of nationalism and subjugation of other peoples should be alien.

During brief periods of sobriety, which as a rule came after great national catastrophes in which the highest price for Bulgarian chauvinism was paid by the Bulgarians themselves, the stance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria essentially differed from Sofia's past as well as present stances. BORBA recalls the words of Georgi Dimitrov, who in September 1944 wrote that one of the most important roots of all national misfortunes and catastrophes which have befallen the Bulgarian nation in the course of recent decades lay in the Greater Bulgarian chauvinism, in the Great Bulgarian ideology, in the policy of hegemony in the Balkans and in the rule over neighboring peoples. However, Dimitrov's views on the national question have obviously been pushed into the background in Bulgaria.

It is (?bad), BORBA concludes, for the persistent denial of the national identity of the Macedonian people to objectively harm the cooperation between the two countries, which should be based on relations of neighborliness, noninterference and equality; while behind the ideas of Greater Bulgaria there are always territorial pretensions. They are, as we know, contrary to the principles of international cooperation and also to the cooperation between our two neighboring countries, to the relations for which Yugoslavia is constantly striving, convinced that cooperation is the way in which problems can be most successfully overcome.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MEMOIRS OF BCP'S DRAGOYCHEVA

LD251440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, Ambassador Kalezic, the official spokesman, was asked by journalists:

"Can you say anything about the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, which have been published in the Bulgarian writers' journal SEPTEMVRI, and which refer to the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and Bulgarian policy toward Yugoslavia?"

Ambassador Kalezic said: "On the basis of what is known from press reports about the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, to which a great deal of publicity has been devoted in Bulgaria lately, it can without a doubt be said that this is a grave and heedless slander of our country, of the League of Communists and of the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders. Nor are the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia spared here, which are the basic heritage of the liberation war and the revolution of the Yugoslav peoples. The fascist occupation of Yugoslav territory during World War II is classed as the 'annexation' of Macedonia by Bulgaria, and unconcealed pretensions are expressed in relation to the Macedonian nation, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the SFRY."

"Without going into the question of what lies behind this new public resurrection of historically condemned Greater Bulgarian ambitions," the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said, "it is evident that this step on the part of the Bulgarian side does not contribute to the promotion of relations between our two neighboring countries. Such a step is in particular contradiction to the expressed readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to promote relations and all-round cooperation with the SFRY on the basis of neighborliness."

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD251500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic was asked what he had to say on the subject of the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, and his talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; whether any difference in standpoints emerged in these talks; and why a joint communique was not issued. Ambassador Kalezic replied:

"The fact that we had no communique does not diminish the importance of the meeting and the talks conducted by the two ministers. Expression was, of course, given in the talks to the standpoints of the two countries--standpoints which are well known and on which there is no need for me to elaborate.

"I can say that on a number of questions the policies of the two countries coincide, just as on certain--also very important--questions, there are differences.

"Otherwise, I wish to stress that the talks were frank and useful."

FRG SENTENCE FOR TERRORIST SCORED

LD251925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Ambassador Mirko Kalezic said in connection with the sentence of 6 months' parole passed by a West German judge in Frankfurt on the terrorist Nikola Milicevic, organizer and perpetrator of a number of terrorist acts:

"You have seen that such incomprehensible tolerance toward the terrorist Milicevic has aroused understandable dissatisfaction among the Yugoslav public, since it involved a well-known terrorist who organized and and is directly responsible for a number of grievous terrorist acts against the SFRY.

"The legal proceedings and treatment of Milicevic's criminal case outside the context of his terrorist activities--which are in any case well known to the German detective bodies--are surprising and startling."

BORBA REPORTS ON WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT IN POLAND

AU251305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 20 January--It is customary here for the conferences of workers' self-management in work organizations to meet at the beginning of the year to discuss the plan. However, it has not been customary until now to give these meetings such wide publicity in all public information media. This time these meetings have been allotted the longest time slots in the television journals, and extensive reports on them appear prominently on front pages of nearly all newspapers. And those work organizations within which the conferences of workers' self-management have pledged to increase centrally planned production by a few percent have been given especially great publicity. This is not a mass phenomenon but the intention is to show, by citing individual cases, that some collectives are ready on their own to activate their hidden reserves; something which is expected to stimulate others.

One gains the impression that this time the Polish party is determined more than ever to battle to solve some very acute problems with the full cooperation of the workers class and its self-managing institutions. Facing an increasingly strong revival of class consciousness among workers, and being deeply aware of the fact that objectively the role of the workers class in creating the country's policy must not be bypassed, the leadership is striving to create a somewhat greater scope for the activity, at least of those democratic forms that already exist.

To be sure, this scope is still limited by a number of system barriers because no right answers have been found as yet for the following three fundamental questions: How should the central planning, which is emphasized here as one of the greatest socialist achievements, be strengthened; where should the autonomy of economic organizations be broadened; and what kinds of authority should be granted to the organs of workers self-management in the management of enterprises?

It can be said that the present situation, replete with a multitude of difficulties, has given a new aspect to the self-managing institutions; such as they are at this time. The fact is that the conferences are dealing with a whole package of problems among which the most prominent are the plan, the rationalization and economy programs, low efficiency, distribution, production quality, organization of work and so forth. Criticisms, suggestions and proposals are considered with special attention and here and there the plan is even changed.

It has been noticed that activity is particularly lively in those enterprises which are launching an extensive operation to change the type of their production. The fact is that quite a few production collectives must abandon part of their present production of capital goods and reorient their plant and human potentialities to the production of market and export products.

Everything leads to the conclusion that there is an aspiration, within the framework of the existing model and its limiting factors, to strengthen, among other things, the political and social role of the participation of workers in management within proportions and ideological dimensions that are somewhat broader than in the past. The decision of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on forming the conferences of workers' self-management in state enterprises last year also leads to this conclusion.

BORBA NOTES GOOD ROMANIAN-SFRY TIES

LD231440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 23 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA today marked the national holiday of the Romanian people--the 120th anniversary of the unification of Romanian principalities, which laid the foundations for the creation of a united national Romanian state.

On the subject of Romania's foreign policy, BORBA points out that the comprehensive development of friendly relations and cooperation with all socialist countries has an important place in this policy. Romania is continuously expanding its relations with non-aligned and developing countries too. This course is in line with the general struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, the daily writes.

BORBA points out that friendly relations and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia are developing continuously and intensively in all domains. The daily concludes that Yugoslav-Romanian relations are characterized by confidence, understanding and mutual respect.

TRADE, COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN TO INCREASE

LD252020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Pakistan have agreed to promote trade and other forms of economic cooperation. The first session of the mixed committee for promoting economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, which ended here today, assessed economic relations between Yugoslavia and Pakistan as inadequate. The mixed committee's two co-chairmen, Bogljub Nedeljkovic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani minister of finance and coordination, agreed that bilateral trade can be significantly increased and diversified.

Yugoslavia will strive to increase its imports from Pakistan, primarily cotton yarn, rice, molasses, hides and skins and fodder, and will, in turn, export various industrial goods and equipment to Pakistan.

Also agreed was for Yugoslav enterprises to participate in bids for capital construction projects in Pakistan, financed by international institutions. The two countries find that there are realistic possibilities for renewing cooperation in the field of energy, civil engineering, ship-building and housing.

The Pakistani delegation expressed particular interest in applying Yugoslav experience in organizing agricultural-industrial complexes.

GRLICKOV RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD251740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG)--Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov returned to Belgrade today after a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party Central Committee.

During the visit to Czechoslovakia Aleksandar Grlickov held talks with member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak. Grlickov was also received by General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

MIKULIC'S 24, 25 JAN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Visits Armed Forces Exhibition

LD242315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today visited the exhibition on "the creation and development of the SFRY Armed Forces" which has been put on in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] Club in Belgrade. Mikulic was greeted on his arrival at the exhibition by Lt Col Gens Georgije Jovicic and Predrag Djuric, and by Maj Gen Ernest Mezga, head of the military musuem, and other JNA officers. Branko Mikulic gave a very positive assessment of the conception of the exhibition, and expressed recognition of its creators. He particularly stressed the need for such an exhibition to be accessible to every school center in the country.

Attends Vojvodina LC Meeting

LD260020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--Since the 11th LCY Congress, the development, ideopolitical training and cadre and organizational building of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina have been in the center of attention of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which now includes almost every tenth inhabitant of this province.

This assessment was made at today's meeting of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which was attended by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Presidium.

STANE DOLANC'S 25 JAN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets With Croatian Political Activists

LD251955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today spoke to the political activists' group of the Socialist Republic of Croatia on some topical problems of the political situation in the world.

He touched in particular on the events in Kampuchea and the implication of these events for the international situation and relations in the world. Stane Dolanc gave an exhaustive exposition of the standpoints of the LCY and the SFRY on the most topical international events and relations, and on our country's international activity and the role of the nonalined movement.

At the end of a very detailed report, which was heard with great attention, Stane Dolanc also informed the political activists about Yugoslavia's cooperation and relations with neighboring countries.

Visits Bjelovar, Discusses Development

LD 260030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, accompanied by Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon visited Bjelovar where he discussed topical questions of development with representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and communities of this region.

Tomorrow, the guests will visit some work collectives in the Bjelovar and Koprivnica municipalities.

MEETING HELD ON NEARLY-COMPLETED OIL PIPLINE

AU251459 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[D. Pavesic report]

[Summary] Haludovo, Krk, 17 January--Representatives of the Yugoslav oil pipeline which is under construction had a meeting here today with Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Stambolic, Petar Flekovic, Anton Vratusa, ilanko Renovica and Nikola Kmezic, presidents of the executive councils of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vojvodina, respectively. It was decided that efforts must be devoted to reducing construction delays and to provide 322,348,000 dinars which are still needed.

The pipeline, running from the island of Krk to the interior, will be 750 kilometers long. Oil will first flow in the section between Krk and Gola on the Hungarian border, which is 87 percent completed. The section from Sisak to Bosanski Brod, Novi Sad and Pancevo will be commissioned "a few months later."

"As was stated in the agreement reached today, the Pancevo refinery will obtain its first tons of crude oil from the pipeline on Republic Day," when the completion of the pipeline will be celebrated. The contruction will cost 11,195,780,000 dinars, instead of just over 8 billion dinars as originally planned.

"It was stressed in the discussion today that it is essential for the operations of the Yugoslav oil pipeline to continue to coordinate the interests of the future users. At the moment, the Rijeka refinery, which until now has not been on the list of the founders and users, has expressed its interest in utilizing the Yugoslav pipeline, and Romania has requested the delivery of 4 million tons of crude oil through the Yugoslav pipeline. However, since it was concluded today that domestic users will have priority in utilizing any free capacities of the Yugoslav pipelines, the request of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will have to be considered before the Romanian request; according to Ivan Stambolic, Serbia intends to use the pipeline because it is preparing to build its own refinery."

In its first stage the pipeline will transport 20 million tons of crude oil a year. Yugoslav refineries will take 10 million tons a year, and Hungarian and Czechoslovak refineries the other 10 million tons. In its second stage the pipeline will carry 34 million tons a year.

A report was also submitted on the development of the petrochemical industry in Yugoslavia. It was said that both the plant on the island of Krk and the one in Pancevo will be needed to supply the Yugoslav demand.

BELGRADE NONALINED RESEARCH, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING ENDS

LD252216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG)--The founding meeting of the non-aligned and other developing countries' study and data systems ended here today after the final document was adopted.

During the three-day meeting, the representatives of nineteen countries displayed great readiness for cooperation and determination to fulfill the tasks and goals set when the non-aligned and other developing countries decided to form their own study and data system.

The final document particularly emphasizes that the study and data system is accessible to all non-aligned and developing countries. These countries will be able to join in the system and use its materials and their research and scientific institutions will be able to join in research projects.

The final document encompasses a number of research fields. The most important are the elaboration of working analytical documents on the third decade of development, to be carried out by the institutes of Yugoslavia and Mexico.

The participants in the non-aligned study and data system's founding meeting have decided for the exchange of information and national markets. They have decided also for the non-aligned and other developing countries to exchange information on all major national and international scientific and specialized meetings dealing with economic questions, including questions of economic development.

BAGHDAD NONALINED JOURNALISTS MEETING ENDS

LD252006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, January 25 (TANJUG)--The journalists of non-aligned countries are determined to make their contribution to the promotion of information circulation in non-aligned countries and among them. This is stated in the final declaration of the first meeting of representatives of non-aligned countries' journalist organizations. The meeting ended here last night.

The participants in the meeting expressed support to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the reunification of Korea and to Democratic South Yemen in its struggle against outside pressures, threats and interventions.

The meeting especially underlined solidarity with persecuted journalists in some Latin American countries and supported the UNESCO proposal for the preparation of an international programme of measures for the protection of journalists.

Recommendation for the creation of a coordinating bureau was unanimously adopted. The journalist organizations of Iraq, India, Vietnam, Tunisia, Morocco, Togo, Tanzania, Cuba, Guyana and Yugoslavia are included on the bureau.

CONFERENCE SPEAKER SAYS ECONOMY IS INDISPENSABLE

LD260035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is no longer possible to tolerate a situation in which statements are made in favor of the policy of economic stabilization, while at the same time positive action is undertaken to undermine its foundations. It is especially important that in the basic organizations of the League of Communists and in the organs and organizations of the federation, the economic policy must be more directly linked with true behavior and actual results of work. It must be clear to all that increased general expenditure, uneconomic operations, leveling off of personal incomes, poor expertise and improvization burden the material production and represent hotbeds of inflation and economic instability. It is necessary to put an end to the views of individuals who still believe that the policy of stabilization does not concern the workers in the organs and organizations of the federation.

It is necessary to struggle for economies at each working post. This is a permanent and comprehensive action, or rather a demand to look after every dinar allocated for the implementation of the federal functions. This, however, excludes a one-sided approach and partial attempts to achieve savings by reducing the program of activities and by cutting creative and able cadres.

Economies should be an indispensable, irreplaceable and integral part of the struggle for the best possible implementation of functions of the organs and organizations of the federation and a contribution to a stable economic development, to stabilization, Rajko Robot said in his introductory speech at today's session of the conference of organizations of the League of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation.

Present activity and results so far show that favorable conditions have been created for more resolute and wide action of communists who are facing large tasks. This concerns the development of self-managing relations on the basis of the law on associated labor and the law on federal administration, the devising of measures for the distribution of income according to the results of work, and ideopolitical training of communists and working people.

At today's session, which dealt with the topical ideopolitical issues of economic stabilization, it was stated that the greatest difficulties in the organs and organizations of the federation concern the distribution according to work. There are very few work communities and basic organizations of associated labor which can serve as an example. Resistance, opportunism and ignorance still exist. An energetic action by the trade unions, communists and all working people should finally put an end to this situation and stand up to those who believe that there are jobs in the organs and organizations of the federation which allegedly cannot be measured.